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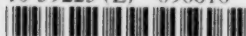
The situation in the Middle East
Question of Palestine

**Letter dated 4 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative of
the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General**

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chair of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Group in New York, to convey for your valuable consideration a statement that was endorsed on 3 June 2010 by the OIC Group at the ambassadorial level on the recent illegal Israeli military aggression against the civilian convoy of humanitarian aid destined for the Gaza Strip (see annex).

I would highly appreciate it if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 15 and 16, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Bashar Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 4 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

3 June 2010

Statement issued by the Organization of the Islamic Conference Group at the ambassadorial level on the recent illegal Israeli military aggression against the civilian convoy of humanitarian aid ships destined for the Gaza Strip

The OIC Group strongly condemns the illegal, brutal and provocative Israeli aggression carried out in international waters against the civilian convoy of ships that was carrying vital humanitarian aid to be delivered by hundreds of international peace and human rights activists to the occupied and besieged Gaza Strip. The OIC Group also condemns in the strongest possible terms the killing and injury of several civilians by the Israeli military forces that attacked the Turkish vessel in the humanitarian convoy. The OIC Group conveys its deepest condolences to the families of those killed in this military aggression and expresses its hopes for the early recovery of the wounded.

The OIC Group stresses that the Israeli military aggression on the civilian convoy of ships constitutes a flagrant violation of international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law, and also constitutes an explicit act of piracy under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The OIC Group also recalls in this regard General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 1974 on the Definition of Aggression. The international community must take all necessary measures to hold Israel accountable for the perpetration of this condemnable and illegal act. The OIC Group joins the Security Council's calls made in the presidential statement of 1 June 2010, and calls upon the United Nations Secretary-General to immediately initiate a full, impartial, transparent, independent and credible investigation in conformity with international standards into the Israeli military aggression and demands that the perpetrators of this crime be brought to justice.

The OIC Group further deplores the Israeli seizure of the civilian peace and human rights activists, the ships and the humanitarian supplies in the civilian convoy that were intended for the Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip, which continues to suffer gravely under the inhumane blockade that has been illegally imposed by Israel, the occupying Power, for nearly three years, impoverishing the Palestinian population, devastating Palestinian society and causing widespread trauma and despair. The OIC Group demands the immediate and unconditional release of all of these detained civilians as well as of the ships seized, and calls for the delivery of all of the humanitarian aid and supplies to the Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip, as intended by the organizers of the convoy. The OIC Group further demands that full compensation be made, in accordance with international standards, for the loss of lives and injury caused to civilians by this Israeli military aggression on the humanitarian convoy of ships as well as compensation for all material damages caused.

The OIC Group reiterates that the Israeli blockade of the Gaza Strip constitutes collective punishment on a massive scope and scale and is tantamount to a war crime against the Palestinian people. The OIC Group reiterates its firm and unwavering demand for an immediate end to this unlawful Israeli blockade of the Gaza Strip and the opening of all crossing points to allow for the freedom of movement of persons and goods into and out of the Gaza Strip and to allow for unfettered humanitarian access. The OIC Group appeals to the United Nations Secretary-General to exert all efforts to support the suffering Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip and calls for urgent action in this regard. Moreover, the OIC Group calls upon all humanitarian organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent to insist on access to the besieged civilian population in Gaza, in accordance with the provisions of international humanitarian law, and to expedite the provision of humanitarian aid, including food, medical, sanitation and fuel supplies, to meet the basic needs of the population.

The OIC Group stresses in this regard the urgency of the entry of all necessary humanitarian and civilian goods to the Gaza Strip as well as the entry of reconstruction materials to allow for the long and unjustly delayed reconstruction of the homes, infrastructure and institutions, including United Nations facilities that were destroyed by the Israeli occupying forces during the military aggression against the Gaza Strip from December 2008 to January 2009. In this regard, the OIC Group also reiterates its demand for accountability and justice for the war crimes and human rights violations perpetrated against the Palestinian civilian population during that Israeli military aggression, as called for by the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council in follow-up of the report of the United Nations Fact-finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict (Goldstone report).

The OIC Group calls upon the international community, especially the Security Council, to uphold its responsibilities with regard to this serious matter in all its aspects. Urgent action must be taken to bring an end to such blatant Israeli impunity and disregard for all norms and standards of international law. Action must also be taken to bring a halt to all other illegal Israeli practices against the Palestinian civilian population in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.

The OIC Group reaffirms the importance of continuing the strong coordination among OIC, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Arab Group and the need to continue the coordination and cooperation of these groups in order to ensure comprehensive follow-up of this serious and urgent matter, including to ensure the full implementation of the Security Council's presidential statement of 1 June 2010, particularly the pursuit of an impartial, credible, transparent and independent international investigation in accordance with international standards led by the United Nations Secretary-General.

The OIC Group reiterates its call for an end to the illegal Israeli occupation of the Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and all other Arab territories occupied since 1967 and for the realization by the Palestinian people of their inalienable right to self-determination in their independent State of Palestine, with Al-Quds Al-Shareef as its capital, and the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace, including a just solution for the plight of the Palestine refugees in accordance with General Assembly resolution 194 (III).

The OIC Group decides to remain seized of this matter.



General Assembly

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Agenda item 112 (g)

**Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs
and other appointments**

Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

Note by the President of the General Assembly

1. As indicated in paragraph 3 of the note by the Secretary-General of 10 June 2009 (A/64/106), the General Assembly is required, during its current session, to appoint four members of the Joint Inspection Unit to fill the vacancies that will arise from the expiration of the terms of office of Messrs. Gérard Biraud, Papa Louis Fall, István Posta and Cihan Terzi on 31 December 2010.

2. In accordance with the procedures described in article 3, paragraph 1, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit and pursuant to General Assembly resolution 61/238, the President of the General Assembly, at the 35th plenary meeting, on 3 November 2009, having consulted Member States and having drawn up a list of countries from among the Group of African States, the Group of Eastern European States and the Group of Western European and other States, requested France, Hungary, Senegal and Turkey to propose candidates (see annexes I-IV) to serve for a period of five years beginning 1 January 2011.

3. The candidates, in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 59/267 of 23 December 2004, should have experience in at least one of the following fields: oversight, audit, inspection, investigation, evaluation, finance, project evaluation, programme evaluation, human resources management, management, public administration, monitoring and/or programme performance, in addition to knowledge of the United Nations system and its role in international relations.

4. The President of the General Assembly has held the consultations described in article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, including consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and with the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination. The replies received from the President of the Economic and Social Council and from the Secretary-General to identical letters addressed to them on 6 November 2009 by the President of the Assembly are attached (see annexes V and VI).



5. Having completed the required consultations, the President of the General Assembly has the honour to submit to the Assembly the following candidates for appointment as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term beginning on 1 January 2011 and expiring on 31 December 2015:

Mr. Gérard Biraud (France)

Mr. István Posta (Hungary)

Mr. Papa Louis Fall (Senegal)

Mr. Cihan Terzi (Turkey)

Annex I**Note verbale dated 19 May 2009 from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly**

The Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations presents its compliments to the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations and, in the context of the consultations pursuant to article 3 of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, has the honour to nominate Mr. Gérard Biraud for re-election to the Joint Inspection Unit for the term 2011-2015.

Attachment**Gérard Biraud**

Born 15 February 1944, Geneva, Switzerland

Nationality: French

Work experience

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 2009 | Re-elected Vice-Chairman of the Joint Inspection Unit. |
| 2008 | Vice-Chairman of the Joint Inspection Unit. |
| 2006-2007 | Member of the Joint Inspection Unit. |
| 2003-2005, 1996
and 1990-1992 | Special Adviser to the Director of United Nations and International Organizations Affairs, Foreign Ministry, Paris. Delegate or head of delegation in various international meetings and conferences, including the Fifth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, the Committee for Programme and Coordination (thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-sixth and forty-fourth sessions). Initiated and participated in a seminar on budgeting issues approved by the General Assembly, held in Mohonk, New York (April 1992), followed by a similar seminar on the medium-term plan (April 1993). |
| 1995 | Vice-Chairman (elected), Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. |
| 1993-1995 and
1997-2002 | Member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. As such, actively participated in the formulation and drafting of hundreds of reports on administrative and budgetary issues dealing with the United Nations Secretariat, the regional economic commissions, peacekeeping operations, international criminal tribunals as well as all major United Nations funds and programmes. On a personal basis, published a number of analytical papers aimed at simplifying and facilitating the work of the Secretariat, the ACABQ and the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly on peacekeeping budgets, leading to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 49/233. Also promoted the introduction in the proposed budgets of standard costs and formats, as well as organizational charts and the like. Participant in a seminar on financial oversight and accountability in the United Nations system (Princeton, 1998). |
| 1988-1990 | Deputy Director and subsequently Acting Director of the European Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Geneva. Represented UNDP at specific meetings of the secretariats and governing bodies of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the |

- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as well as at sessions of the Economic and Social Council. Actively involved in various inter-institutional meetings and in the preparations for the International Conference on Refugees in Central America (in Spanish).
- 1983-1988 Head, Economic and Development Section of the United Nations and International Organizations Affairs Directorate, Foreign Ministry, Paris. Coordinated the French position for delegations to the General Assembly (Second Committee), the Economic and Social Council, UNCTAD and its subsidiary bodies, the five regional commissions, some United Nations funds and programmes (UNDP, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Food Programme (WFP)), the Commission on Human Settlements, some specialized organizations with economic focus (FAO and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)) and some non-United Nations economic international organizations. Participated as a delegate or as a head of delegation at various international meetings and conferences and in all of the intergovernmental groups of experts and conferences on least developed countries during the period. Chaired a series of meetings of the European Community (Brussels) and meetings of the Group of Western European States on development matters (UNCTAD, fourth session of UNIDO).
- 1982-1983 In the Prime Minister's Office, Adviser to the senior official in charge of development cooperation and assistance, entrusted with coordination of policies by French ministries and agencies vis-à-vis developing countries.
- 1980-1982 In charge of international development matters in the Economic and Financial Office of the Foreign Ministry: conducted studies on international economic policies vis-à-vis developing countries. Managed the substantive preparation of the first United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Paris, 1981).
- 1976-1980 Established then headed the bureau for multilateral cooperation in the Ministry of Development Cooperation. Regularly attended international meetings in the development-oriented bodies of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (such as the Development Aid Committee), the European Community, UNCTAD, FAO and the Economic Commission for Africa.
- 1972-1976 Economist in the Foreign Ministry Administration for Development Cooperation. Took part in missions to the field, wrote and published economic analytical papers and books on several developing countries, especially in Africa, including analysis of their budgets and national accounts and statistics.

- 1969-1972 Human resource economist in the Ministry for Development Cooperation. As such, analysed the long-term relationships between population, economic activities, manpower and education, in 14 African countries, with long-term projections. Participated in drafting field missions publications and conducted research on cost-benefit analysis in education systems.

University education

- 1971 Diplôme d'études supérieures en sciences économiques, Paris University.
- 1966-1970 Master in Economics, Paris University.
- 1966-1967 Institute for Social Studies, Paris Catholic University.
- 1966-1968 Institute for Social Studies on Labour, Paris University.

Teaching

- 1965-1990 Yearly courses and various lectures in a technical college in Dakar, as a volunteer; at the Centre Européen de formation de statisticiens pour le développement (CESD), Paris; the Ecole nationale supérieure d'administration économique et de statistique (ENSAT), Paris; the Centre de perfectionnement et de documentation de la coopération économique et technique (CPDCET), Paris; the Institut international d'administration publique (IIAP), Paris; the Centre des hautes études d'Afrique et de Madagascar (CHEAM), Paris; and the Compagnie internationale pour l'informatique (CII).

Publications

- 1970 *Les besoins d'enseignement supérieur au Niger*, Ministère de la coopération, Paris
- Les besoins d'enseignement supérieur en Haute Volta*, Ministère de la coopération, Paris
- 1971 *L'évaluation à long terme des besoins d'enseignement supérieur dans les Etats africains et malgaches francophones*, Université de Paris
- 1972 "Niger" in the collection *Conjoncture et coopération*, Ministère de la coopération, Paris
- 1973 "Côte d'Ivoire", in the same collection
- "Analyse quantitative du système d'éducation et indicateurs d'efficacité interne", article in *Annales économiques*, ed. Cujas, Paris
- 1974 "Mali" in the collection *Conjoncture et coopération*, Ministère de la coopération, Paris

- “Inflation et sécheresse en Haute Volta”, Ministère de la coopération, Paris
- 1976 “Haïti” in *Tendance et conjoncture*, Ministère de la coopération, Paris
- 1977 “L’aide britannique au développement”, Ministère de la coopération, Paris
- 1981-1990 Contributions by way of articles to the following collective publications: “For Development”, French contribution (in French, English and Spanish) to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, August 1979
- “La lutte contre la désertification dans les pays du Sahel: l’expérience française”, Paris
- “Les pays les moins avancés dans les négociations internationales”, IFRI, Paris
- 1981 Evaluation of the Pan-African Development Information System (PADIS), mission report (in French and English), Economic Commission for Africa
- “La France a-t-elle bénéficié de l’exode des cerveaux?”, Ministère de la coopération, Paris
- “Les résultats de la Conférence de Paris sur les pays les moins avancés” (written under a pseudonym) *Le courrier ACP-CEE*, Brussels
- 1984 Assessment mission on the United Nations system technical assistance programme
- 1990 “What does the European Office of UNDP do?” Report on activities 1998-1990 (in French and English), UNDP, Geneva
- “Annuaire pour la coopération au développement: France”, UNDP, Geneva
- Contributions to the ACABQ reports, from 1993 to 1995 and from 1997 to 2002
- Contributions to the reports of the Board of Auditors in 2005
- Contributions to the reports, notes and management letters produced in the framework of the JIU from 2006 to 2008

Other languages

English, Spanish, some German and Italian.

Computer skills

Certificate (1974) from the Centre d'études pour l'informatique et l'Automatique;
practice of usual office softwares on PC since 1988.

Honours

Chevalier de l'Ordre Nationale du Mérite, Chevalier du Mérite Agricole.

Annex II**Note verbale dated 4 November 2009 from the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly**

The Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations presents its compliments to the President of the General Assembly and has the honour to refer to the deliberations of the General Assembly on 3 November 2009 regarding the appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit. The Permanent Mission wishes to confirm the intention of the Government of Hungary to nominate Mr. István Posta to the post of Inspector of the Joint Inspection Unit for the period 2011-2015.

Mr. István Posta has had a long and distinguished diplomatic career at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary, serving in different positions of bilateral and multilateral diplomacy, including as Ambassador, Permanent Representative and Deputy Permanent Representative of his country at different United Nations headquarters. He represented Hungary at a number of major United Nations world conferences and events.

Currently serving his first term (2006-2010) as an Inspector of the Joint Inspection Unit, Mr. István Posta has served with distinction and dedication. His knowledge and wide-ranging experience have largely contributed to the implementation of the mandate of the Joint Inspection Unit while being the author of several inspection and evaluation documents. The Government of Hungary — attaching great importance to the work of the Joint Inspection Unit as the independent oversight body of the United Nations system — is convinced that Mr. István Posta has already demonstrated his valuable contribution to the work of the Joint Inspection Unit, which together with his outstanding performance as an Inspector during his first term of office, make him an excellent candidate for this post.

Attachment

István Posta

Born on 19 November 1950 in Balmazújváros (Hungary)

Nationality: Hungarian

Inspector of the Joint Inspection Unit, former diplomat and Ambassador at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary

Married and has three children

Languages: English, Spanish, Russian and Hungarian

Education

Master of Economics (Analysis and processing of economic information), 1974, University of Economics in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation.

Master of Political Sciences, 1989, Institute of Political Sciences, Budapest.

Postgraduate studies in public administration, 2000, Institute of Public Administration, Budapest.

Diplomatic career

2006-present Inspector, member of the Joint Inspection Unit.

As a member of the Joint Inspection Unit, he actively participated in the everyday work of the only independent external, system-wide oversight body of the United Nations system. He conducted a number of evaluations and inspections, and coordinated the preparation of several of the Unit's reports and notes. The reports he prepared as coordinator or co-author dealt with different subjects of human resources management (age structure, national competitive recruitment examination, internship, Junior Professional Officers), as well as issues of administrative and financial operation of United Nations organizations (common services, off-shoring, telecommunication, procurement). For his considerable work, he received recognition and support from the Chief Executives Board and the governing bodies of the organizations.

2000-2004 Deputy Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations, New York.

As Deputy Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations in New York, he was responsible for the overall political and administrative management of the Mission staff, as well as the General Assembly and the United Nations reform-related issues. He coordinated the Hungarian participation at the Millennium Summit, participated in the work of the General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies and gained further experiences by working with United Nations funds and programmes.

1997-2000 Deputy Director-General for International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

As Deputy Director-General for International Organizations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary, he played an important role in the formulation and

implementation of the Hungarian United Nations policy. He was responsible for the system-wide coordination of the Hungarian participation in various United Nations funds and programmes and accumulated experience at national and international levels in administrative, budgetary and coordination areas. Working as a team leader, he acquired considerable managerial and organizational skills.

He was responsible for the Hungarian participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations and for the inter-agency coordination of Hungarian participation in the international economic organizations. During these years, he gained extensive knowledge and experience of working with United Nations specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

1996-1997 Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Vienna.

1992-1996 Acting Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Vienna.

Having an overall responsibility for the work of the Hungarian United Nations Mission he was an active participant in the day-to-day work of the policymaking organs of the Vienna-based organizations. He chaired several major meetings of IAEA and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). As President of the Industrial Development Board and Chairman of the mandated working group, he played an important role in elaborating and launching the UNIDO reform process, which resulted in the adoption and implementation of the business plan for UNIDO.

1988-1992 International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

As a Desk Officer he was responsible for the Hungarian participation in the work of the Vienna-based international organizations and for the coordination of related activities of the governmental agencies of Hungary.

1984-1988 First Secretary, Embassy of Hungary to Cuba.

Serving as a diplomat responsible for international economic cooperation, he gained experience in bilateral diplomacy and acquired in-depth knowledge in the field of economics, development and scientific cooperation.

1984 Desk Officer, Latin American Territorial Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Inspector István Posta was the coordinator or co-author of the following reports and notes during his term of office:

Age Structure of Human Resources in the Organizations of the United Nations System (JIU/REP/2007/4)

Review of the National Competitive Recruitment Examination as a Recruitment Tool (JIU/REP/2007/9)

Review of Selected Telecommunication Issues and Use of Voice Over Internet Protocol Technologies in the United Nations System Organizations (JIU/NOTE/2007/2)

Junior Professional Officer/Associate Expert/Associate Professional Officer
Programmes in United Nations System Organizations (JIU/REP/2008/2)

Common Services at the Locations of United Nations Regional Commissions
(JIU/NOTE/2008/2)

Corporate Consultancies in the United Nations System Organizations
(JIU/NOTE/2008/4)

Internships in the United Nations System (JIU/NOTE/2009/2)

Effectiveness of the International Telecommunication Union Regional
Presence (JIU/REP/2009/3)

Offshoring of Administrative Activity in the United Nations Organizations
(JIU/REP/2009/6)

All of the above documents are available on the website of the Joint Inspection
Unit (www.unjiu.org).

Annex III

[Original: French]

Letter dated 18 November 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

With reference to the recent decision of the General Assembly concerning nominations for appointment to the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), I have the honour to confirm that Ambassador Papa Louis Fall, of Senegal, currently a member of JIU, has been nominated.

(Signed) **Paul Badji**
Ambassador

Attachment

Papa Louis Fall

Member of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), Geneva.

Former Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations, New York.

Former Permanent Representative of Senegal to the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa.

Former Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and UN-HABITAT, Nairobi.

Former ~~L~~ of the diplomatic corps in Addis Ababa.

Personal information

Born: 1943, National of Senegal. Married

Former Secretary-General of the Association of Career Diplomats; former lecturer in diplomacy at the Centre de Formation et de Perfectionnement Administratifs (CFPA) and at the École Nationale d'Administration du Sénégal (ENAS)

Decorations and awards

- Encomienda de la Condecoración del Aguila Azteca (Mexico, 1976); Grand Officier de l'Ordre de la valeur (Cameroon, 1988).
- Chevalier de l'Ordre national du lion (Senegal, 1991), Officier (1996), and Commandeur (1997).
- Special medal from OAU for "services rendered to OAU in Burundi" (1995).
- Honorary President of OAU Committee on Contributions (since 30 January 1998).
- OAU certificate (2001) "in recognition of the important contribution to the Arusha Peace Agreement of 4 August 1993 concerning Rwanda".
- OAU certificate of merit received at the end of diplomatic assignment (Addis Ababa, 16 August 2001).

Languages

Wolof (mother tongue), French (education and official), English and Spanish.

Academic and postgraduate studies

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1964 | Baccalaureat in philosophy, Dakar. |
| 1966 | Diploma in general law studies, University of Dakar. |
| 1968 | M.A. in public law and political science, University of Dakar. |
| 1970 | Diploma of the École nationale d'administration du Sénégal (Section diplomatique). |
| 1970-1971 | Postgraduate training at the Institut international d'administration publique (IIAP), Paris. |

Administrative and diplomatic career

1970	Joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Senegal.
1971-1973	Head of the United Nations Division at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dakar.
1973-1975	Adviser to the Minister for Foreign Affairs (concerning United Nations system organizations).
1975-1981	First Counsellor at the Embassy of Senegal in Washington, D.C. Chargé d'affaires for political, consular and economic matters (World Bank and International Monetary Fund). Coordinator of administrative and financial questions.
1981-1984	Minister-Counsellor at the Embassy of Senegal in Paris. Deputy Chief of Mission; Coordinator of diplomatic, administrative and financial matters.
1984-1988	Ambassador to Cameroon, the Central African Republic (1985) and Chad (1986); Representative of Senegal to the African Regional Industrial Property Organization and the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development.
1988-2001	Ambassador of Senegal to Ethiopia and also to East Africa, based in Addis Ababa; Permanent Representative to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), in Addis Ababa, as well as to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and UN-Habitat in Nairobi.
1991-1999	Rapporteur on administrative and financial matters at the general and regional conferences of Ambassadors and Consuls General of Senegal.
1998-2001	Dean of the diplomatic corps in Addis Ababa.
2001-2004	Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations.
2004-2005	Ambassador-at-large, technical adviser in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
2006-2010	Inspector, Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) Geneva.

International conferences and specialized bodies

1971-2005 Member of the Senegalese delegation to some 30-odd sessions of the General Assembly.

Delegate to various specialized committees of the General Assembly, in particular to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee for Programme and Coordination.

- Participated in various summits and regional meetings of the United Nations, summits and ministerial meetings of OAU, the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), the International Organization of la Francophonie (IOF), the Non-Aligned Movement, the Group of 77, the Group of 15 and the African-American Summit.
- Permanent Representative of Senegal to OAU and the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa, to UNEP and UN-Habitat in Nairobi, participating regularly in various summits, ministerial conferences or meetings within these bodies and elsewhere. Member of OAU subsidiary organs, including the Advisory Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters; Chairman of the Committee on Contributions (1993-1998), Committee on the Structures of OAU, Committee on the Reform of the Charter, Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism on Conflicts (1993-2001) and the subcommittee on unconstitutional change in Africa (1997-1998).
- Participated in many seminars and other meetings on the prevention, management and settlement of conflicts in Africa, and on refugees, human rights and humanitarian law.
- Member of the high-level committee of UNEP, the Committee of permanent representatives of UNEP/UN-Habitat.
- Member of ECOSOC, the Commission on Social Development, the Commission on Human Settlements, the Commission on Sustainable Development, the Governing Council of UNEP, the Commission on Human Rights, the Committee on the Status of Women, the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Counter-Terrorism Committee, Vice-President of the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly (2003-2004).
- Delegate of Senegal to the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly (October-December 2004) and to the Fifth Committee.

Pan-African missions

Observer for the elections for Namibia's independence (November 1989); Deputy Head OAU Delegation of Observers for general elections in Zambia (first democratic elections, October 1991), Chairman of the Standing Committee on General Policy, Information and Defence of the OAU Liberation Committee (1992-1993); head of the OAU delegation of observers to Eritrea for the referendum on independence (April 1993). Special Representative of the OAU Secretary-General to Burundi (1993-1994), Special Representative of OAU Secretary-General in the Arusha negotiations on Rwanda (10 July 1992-4 August 1993) and OAU

Observer of the first democratic elections in South Africa (April-May 1994) and the general elections of May 1999. Special Representative of OAU for the tenth anniversary of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (Banjul, November 1997).

Joint Inspection Unit

Member of JIU since 2006. Has written or helped write a variety of reports and notes including the following:

Goodwill Ambassadors in the United Nations system (2006)

Follow-up to the Management Review of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (2006)

Funding and Staffing of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (2007)

Towards More Coherent United Nations System Support to Africa (2008)

National Execution of Technical Cooperation Projects (2008)

Corporate Sponsoring in the United Nations System (2009)

Selection and Conditions of Service of Executive Heads in the United Nations System Organizations (2009)

Partnerships with the Private Sector and the United Nations System through the Global Compact (2009)

Ongoing training for JIU inspectors (Geneva 2006-2009).

Annex IV

Letter dated 16 November 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Further to the deliberations of the General Assembly on 3 November 2009 regarding the appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit for the period 2011-2015, I have the honour to confirm the decision of the Government of Turkey to nominate Mr. Cihan Terzi for the post of Inspector of the Joint Inspection Unit for the above-mentioned term.

The Government of Turkey attaches utmost importance to the Joint Inspection Unit as the only independent external oversight body of the United Nations that is mandated to conduct system-wide inspections, evaluations and investigations with a view to enhancing the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations system organizations.

Currently serving his first term (2006-2010) in the Joint Inspection Unit, Mr. Cihan Terzi is an inspector by profession whose competence in the areas of national and international oversight, accountancy, administrative and financial matters satisfactorily fulfils the requirements expected from Joint Inspection Unit inspectors as set out in the Statute of the Joint Inspection Unit and relevant General Assembly resolutions.

Based on Mr. Cihan Terzi's solid inspection background, strong qualifications and successful first-term performance, the Government of Turkey is confident that his continued membership will significantly contribute to the fulfilment of the functions of the Joint Inspection Unit.

(Signed) Ertuğrul Apakan
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Attachment

Cihan Terzi

Nationality and year of birth: Turkey, 1965.

Inspector of the Joint Inspection Unit of the United Nations, former inspector and head of department in the Ministry of Finance of Turkey, and certified public accountant.

Education

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1993-1995 | Master of Business Administration, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, United States of America. |
| 1981-1985 | Bachelor of Arts in economics, Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Ankara, Turkey. |

Short-term studies

Accounting, New York University, United States (2005).

Fiscal decentralization and local government financial management, Duke University, United States (2002).

Financial programming and policies, International Monetary Fund Institute, United States (2000).

Tax analysis and revenue forecasting, Harvard University, United States (1998).

Professional experience

Since 2006 Inspector, member of the Joint Inspection Unit of the United Nations.

He was the coordinator or co-author of the following reports, notes and management letters during his term of office:

- Voluntary contributions in United Nations system organizations: impact on programme delivery and resource mobilization strategies
- Review of the working capital fund in the World Meteorological Organization
- Review of management and administration in the World Meteorological Organization
- Follow-up to the Joint Inspection Unit confidential management letter on the adequacy of internal controls at the World Meteorological Organization, and other selected issues
- Review of management and administration in the World Meteorological Organization: additional issues
- Review of the national competitive recruitment examination as a recruitment tool

- Junior professional officer/associate expert/associate professional officer programmes in United Nations system organizations
 - Corporate consultancies in United Nations system organizations: overview of the use of corporate consultancy and procurement and contract management issues
 - Offshoring in United Nations system organizations: offshore service centres
 - Effectiveness of the International Telecommunication Union regional presence
- 2002-2005 Financial Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations.
- Responsible for administrative and budgetary (Fifth Committee) issues.
- 1997-2002 Head of Department, Ministry of Finance, Turkey.
- Responsible for national revenue budget; tax policy issues; public financial management projects; statistics and research; information and communications system. In this capacity his activities included:
- Preparation of national revenue budget and tax policy
 - Negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank regarding tax policy and tax administration issues in the context of standby arrangements, and programmatic financial and public sector adjustment loans
 - Member of the Turkish delegation to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for annual country economic surveys and to annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank
 - Participant in the economic policies, tax analysis and statistics working groups of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
 - Preparation and implementation of a major information and communication technology project for tax offices nationwide
- 1985-1997 Inspector, Tax Inspector Board, Ministry of Finance.
- Wide experience in inspection of corporations and individual businesses.
- Certification**
- 1995-present Certified Public Accountant.

Annex V**Letter dated 9 November 2009 from the President of the Economic and Social Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly**

I have the honour of writing to you in response to your letter of 6 November 2009, regarding consultations held with the Chairmen of the regional groups to appoint members to fill the four vacancies on the Joint Inspection Unit that will occur on 31 December 2010.

I wish to inform you, in my capacity as President of the Economic and Social Council, and in accordance with article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, that I have reviewed the qualifications of the proposed candidates and I have pleasure in informing you that I am in full agreement with the proposal to nominate the following candidates:

Mr. Gérard Biraud (France)
Mr. István Posta (Hungary)
Mr. Papa Louis Fall (Senegal)
Mr. Cihan Terzi (Turkey)

(Signed) Sylvie Lucas

Annex VI

[Original: English]

Letter dated 28 May 2010 from the Secretary-General in his capacity as Chairman of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 6 November 2009 regarding the proposed reappointment of the following four Joint Inspection Unit inspectors, effective 1 January 2011:

Mr. Gérard Biraud (France)

Mr. Papa Louis Fall (Senegal)

Mr. István Posta (Hungary)

Mr. Cihan Terzi (Turkey)

In accordance with article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, and following consultations with members of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, I have the pleasure to inform you that I concur, in my capacity as Chairman of the Chief Executives Board, with the reappointment of all four Joint Inspection Unit inspectors for a five-year term, ending 31 December 2015.

(Signed) **BAN** Ki-moon



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Security Council**

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**General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 13
Prevention of armed conflict**

**Security Council
Sixty-fifth year**

**Letter dated 7 June 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 6 June 2010 addressed to you by Sheikh Hamad bin Jassim bin Jabr Al-Thani, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar (see annex), with its enclosure, the Agreement concerning peaceful settlement of the border dispute between the State of Eritrea and the Republic of Djibouti, signed on 6 June 2010 by the President of the State of Eritrea and the President of the Republic of Djibouti, and signed on behalf of the State of Qatar as mediator and witness by His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar.

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alya Ahmed S. Al-Thani
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



**Annex to the letter dated 7 June 2010 from the Chargé
d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith an official copy of the agreement that was signed by the President of the State of Eritrea and the President of the Republic of Djibouti, in which they agreed to charge the State of Qatar to exert efforts as a mediator, with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the border dispute between their two countries. The agreement was signed on behalf of the State of Qatar, as mediator and witness, by His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar.

Please deposit this agreement in the archives of the Organization.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Hamad bin Jassim bin Jabr **Al-Thani**
Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Agreement between the State of Eritrea and the Republic of Djibouti

The Government of the State of Eritrea and the Government of the Republic of Djibouti, hereinafter referred to as "the parties",

Having considered the request from the President of the Republic of Djibouti for His Highness the Emir of the State of Qatar to intervene in order to resolve the dispute between the Republic of Djibouti and the State of Eritrea,

On the basis of the firm ties between those two countries and the State of Qatar,

Both parties wishing to charge the State of Qatar to exert efforts as a mediator, with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the border dispute between them,

Both parties being deeply appreciative of the State of Qatar's willingness to assume that role,

Have agreed to delegate to the mediator, His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, full powers to issue a document that includes the legal and technical measures and mechanisms that he considers appropriate for a final and mutually binding resolution of that border dispute. The parties have also agreed to accept the working document that will be announced by the State of Qatar and the subsequent resolution.

Republic of Djibouti
(Signed) Ismail Omar **Guelleh**
President of the Republic of Djibouti

State of Eritrea
(Signed) Isaias **Afwerki**
President of the State of Eritrea

Mediator and witness
State of Qatar
(Signed) Hamad bin Khalifa **Al-Thani**
Emir of the State of Qatar



General Assembly Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 110 (c)

Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs: election
of a member of the International Court of Justice

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Election of a member of the International Court of Justice

Submission of a nomination by national groups

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In a letter dated 19 March 2010, addressed to the States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Secretary-General drew attention to the fact that a seat on the Court had become vacant as a result of the resignation, with effect from 28 May 2010, of Judge, former Vice-President and former President Shi Juyong (China). In the same letter, the Secretary-General, in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute of the Court, issued the invitation provided for in Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Statute concerning the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court. He also requested that nominations be submitted by 30 May 2010 at the latest.
2. The Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council, in accordance with Article 7 of the Statute of the Court, the name of the candidate nominated by the national groups (see annex).
3. The composition of the Court and the voting procedure to be followed by the General Assembly and the Security Council are set forth in a memorandum from the Secretary-General issued under the symbol A/64/808-S/2010/298. The curriculum vitae of the candidate is contained in document A/64/809-S/2010/299.



Annex

Submission of a nomination by national groups
(30 May 2010)

<i>Name and nationality</i>	<i>National group submitting the nomination</i>
Xue Hanqin (China)	Austria
	Australia
	Bulgaria
	China
	Colombia
	Egypt
	France
	Germany
	Japan
	Netherlands
	Republic of Korea
	Russian Federation
	Serbia
	Singapore
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	United States of America



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Agenda item 110 (c)

**Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs: election
of a member of the International Court of Justice**

**Security Council
Sixty-fifth year**

Election of a member of the International Court of Justice

Memorandum by the Secretary-General

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III. Procedure in the General Assembly and in the Security Council	3

I. Introduction

1. By a letter dated 25 January 2010, a certified copy of which was forwarded to the attention of the Secretary-General under the cover of a letter dated 26 January 2010 from the President of the International Court of Justice, Judge, former Vice-President and former President Shi Jiuyong informed the President of the Court, pursuant to article 13, paragraph 4, of the Statute of the Court, of his resignation as a member of the Court effective 28 May 2010. A vacancy in the Court therefore occurred on 28 May 2010.

2. Judge, former Vice-President and former President Shi was elected as a member of the Court on 10 November 1993 and was re-elected on 21 October 2002. His current term of office would have expired on 5 February 2012. According to article 14 of the Statute of the Court, the vacancy shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the regular election and the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, issue the invitations for nominations provided for in article 5 of the Statute. According to article 5, paragraph 1, of the Statute, the invitations for nomination have to be made at least three months before the date of the election, which is, pursuant to article 14, to be fixed by the Security Council.

3. By a note dated 15 March 2010 (S/2010/136), the Secretary-General referred to Judge Shi's letter of resignation and drew the attention of the Security Council to article 14 of the Statute of the Court regarding fixing the date of the election to fill the resulting vacancy in the Court. Pursuant to article 14 of the Statute of the Court, the Security Council decided, by resolution 1914 (2010) of 18 March 2010, that the election to fill the vacancy should take place on 29 June 2010 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session.

4. By a note dated 15 March 2010 (A/64/236), the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly of the resignation of Judge Shi. The Secretary-General further pointed out that since the agenda of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly (A/64/251 and Add.1) did not contain a sub-item concerning the election of members of the International Court of Justice, he deemed it necessary to include in the agenda of the sixty-fourth session of the Assembly, pursuant to rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, under item 110, entitled "Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs", a sub-item (c) entitled "Election of a member of the International Court of Justice".

5. Pursuant to article 5, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Court, the Secretary-General, in a communication dated 19 March 2010, invited the national groups of States parties to the Statute of the Court to undertake the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court. The Secretary-General further requested that nominations should be received no later than 30 May 2010. The nominations received by that date and the curriculum vitae of the candidate are transmitted in a document of the General Assembly and the Security Council (A/64/809-S/2010/299). The name of the candidate will appear on the ballot papers to be distributed during the election.

6. Article 15 of the Statute of the Court provides that a member of the Court elected to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office

for the remainder of the predecessor's term. The member elected to replace Judge Shi will thus serve until 5 February 2012.

7. The current composition of the Court and the procedure in the General Assembly and the Security Council for filling the vacancy are described below.

II. Composition of the International Court of Justice

8. The present composition of the International Court of Justice, taking account of Judge Shi's resignation, is as follows:

President

Hisashi Owada (Japan)*

Vice-President

Peter Tomka (Slovakia)*

Judges

Ronny Abraham (France)***

Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)***

Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco)**

Thomas Buergenthal (United States of America)**

Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade (Brazil)***

Christopher Greenwood (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)***

Kenneth Keith (New Zealand)**

Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)*

Bernardo Sepúlveda-Amor (Mexico)**

Bruno Simma (Germany)*

Leonid Skotnikov (Russian Federation)**

Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf (Somalia)***

* Term of office expires on 5 February 2012.

** Term of office expires on 5 February 2015.

*** Term of office expires on 5 February 2018.

III. Procedure in the General Assembly and in the Security Council

9. The election will take place in accordance with the following:

- (a) The Statute of the Court, in particular articles 2 to 4 and 7 to 12 and 14;
- (b) Rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;
- (c) Rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

10. On the date of the election, the General Assembly and the Security Council will proceed, independently of one another, to elect one member of the Court to fill the vacancy (article 8 of the Statute).

11. According to article 2 of the Statute, judges are to be elected, regardless of their nationality, from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law. Article 9 requires electors to bear in mind not only that the person to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that, in the body as a whole, the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

12. The candidate who obtains an absolute majority of votes both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will be considered as elected (article 10, paragraph 1, of the Statute).

13. The consistent practice of the United Nations has been to interpret the words "absolute majority" as meaning a majority of all electors whether or not they vote or are allowed to vote. The electors in the General Assembly are all 192 Member States. Accordingly, on the date of this memorandum, 97 votes constitute an absolute majority in the Assembly for the purpose of the present Court election.

14. In the Security Council, eight votes constitute an absolute majority and no distinction is made between permanent and non-permanent members of the Council (article 10, paragraph 2, of the Statute).

15. Only those candidates whose names appear on the ballot papers are eligible for election. The electors in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will indicate the candidate for whom they wish to vote by placing a cross against the name on the ballot paper. Each elector may vote for only one candidate.

16. At the 915th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 16 November 1960, a procedural discussion took place as to whether rule 94 (then rule 96) of the rules of procedure of the Assembly should be applied in elections to the International Court of Justice. That rule lays down a procedure for restricted ballots in the event that, after the first ballot, the requisite number of candidates have not obtained the required majority. The Assembly decided that the rule did not apply to elections to the Court and it proceeded to elect the requisite number of candidates by a series of unrestricted ballots. That decision has been followed consistently.

17. If, in the first ballot in either the General Assembly or the Security Council, no candidate receives an absolute majority, a second ballot will be held and balloting will continue in the same meeting until a candidate has obtained the required majority (rule 151 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and rule 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council).

18. Cases have arisen in the Security Council in which more than the required number of candidates have obtained an absolute majority on the same ballot. The practice followed by the Council has been to hold a new vote on all the candidates, and in such cases the President of the Council has made no notification to the President of the General Assembly until only the required number of candidates, and no more, had obtained an absolute majority in the Council.

19. When a candidate has obtained the required majority in one of the organs, the President of that organ will notify the President of the other organ of the name of that candidate. Such notification is not communicated by the President of the second

organ to the members until that organ has itself given a candidate the required majority of votes.

20. If, upon comparison of the name of the candidate so selected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, it is found that the result is different, the Assembly and the Council will proceed, again independently of one another, in a second meeting and, if necessary, a third meeting to elect one candidate by further ballots, the results again being compared after one candidate has obtained an absolute majority in each organ. If necessary, the above procedure will be repeated until the General Assembly and the Security Council have given an absolute majority of votes to the same candidate.

21. If, however, after the third meeting, the vacancy still remains unfilled, the special procedure set out in article 12 of the Statute of the Court may be resorted to at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council.



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Security Council**

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**General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 110 (c)**

**Security Council
Sixty-fifth year**

**Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs: election of
a member of the International Court of Justice**

Election of a member of the International Court of Justice

Curriculum vitae of the candidate nominated by national groups

Note by the Secretary-General

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Xue Hanqin	2



I. Introduction

The Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the General Assembly and to the Security Council the curriculum vitae of the candidate nominated by the national groups for the election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice caused by the resignation of Judge, former Vice-President and former President Shi Jiuyong (China). The information on the candidate has been circulated in document A/64/807-S/2010/297. The composition of the Court and the voting procedures to be followed in the General Assembly and in the Security Council are contained in a memorandum by the Secretary-General issued under the symbol A/64/808-S/2010/298.

II. Curriculum vitae

Xue Hanqin (China)

[Original: Chinese]

Name: Xue Hanqin
Date of birth: 15 September 1955
Place of birth: Shanghai, China
Gender: Female
Nationality: Chinese
Marital status: Married with one daughter

Education

1991-1995	Columbia University School of Law, J.S.D.
1982-1983	Columbia University School of Law, LL. M.
1977-1980	Beijing Foreign Language Studies University, B.A.
1981-1982	Beijing University, Department of Law, Diploma in international law

Current positions

2008-present	Ambassador to ASEAN, Legal Counsel of the Ministry, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China
2002-present	Member of the International Law Commission (re-elected in 2006 by the United Nations General Assembly for the term 2007-2011)

Previous positions

2003-2008	Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
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1999-2003	Director-General, Department of Treaty and Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
1994-1999	Deputy Director-General, Department of Treaty and Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
1988-1994	Division Chief, Department of Treaty and Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
1984-1988	Deputy Division Chief, Department of Treaty and Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
1980-1984	Legal officer, Department of Treaty and Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Academic posts

2009-present	President, Asian Society of International Law
2005-present	Member, l'Institut de droit international, Bruxelles
2000-present	Vice-President, Chinese Society of International Law
1997-present	Board member, China Law Society
1993-present	Editorial Board member, Chinese Yearbook of International Law
1993-2004	Consultant, Committee on Water Resources, International Law Association, London
1999-2003	Vice-President and Board member, Chinese Society of International Private Law
2008-present	Adjunct Professor, Wuhan University School of Law
2004-present	Distinguished Professor, Institute of Law, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
1998-present	Adjunct Professor of Law, China Foreign Affairs University
1994-present	Adjunct Professor of Law, Law Department, Beijing University
1988	Passed Chinese national bar examination

Professional experience

International conferences and treaty negotiations

1982, 1990, 1993	Member, Chinese delegation, United Nations Special Committee on the Charter and the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization
1980-1984	Member, Chinese delegation, United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee
1986	Delegation legal adviser, IAEA Legal Experts meeting on the drafting of the two conventions on early notification and emergency assistance
1986-1987	Member, Chinese delegation, Sixth Committee, United Nations General Assembly

1987-1988	Member, Chinese delegation, ICAO Legal Committee meeting on the drafting of the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at International Airports, Supplementary to the Montreal Convention
1993	Member, Chinese delegation, Third Committee, United Nations General Assembly
1993	Legal expert, Meeting of Legal Experts on the establishment of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia
1994	Head, Chinese delegation, experts meeting on the United Nations Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property
1994	Head, Chinese delegation, The Hague Conference on Private International Law, meeting on the question of the application of the Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption
1994	Head, Chinese delegation, United Nations meeting on the protection of the safety of United Nations personnel and associated personnel
1995	Head, Chinese delegation, INCED meetings on United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
1996	Head, Chinese delegation, Framework Convention on Climate Change meeting, Berlin Mandate
1996	Deputy head, Chinese delegation, presenting national report on implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
1998	Member, Chinese delegation, The Hague Conference on Private International Law, meeting on the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgements
1998-1999	Head, Chinese delegation, legal experts meeting on the drafting of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
1999	Deputy head, Chinese delegation, presenting national report on implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
2003	First Vice-Chairperson, fifty-sixth session of the International Law Commission
2004	Chairperson, Informal Advisory Group on the admission of the European Community to The Hague Conference
2005	Vice-chairperson, twentieth session of The Hague Conference of Private International Law

Bilateral legal consultations

Head, Chinese delegation, negotiation with the United Kingdom Government on legal matters relating to Hong Kong, particularly matters regarding the continued application of international conventions and treaties as well as special arrangements of bilateral agreements in certain fields after 1997

Head, Chinese delegation, negotiation and conclusion with Bulgaria of the Agreement on Judicial Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters and Treaty on Extradition between China and Bulgaria

Head, Chinese delegation, negotiation and conclusion with Morocco of the Treaty on Judicial Assistance in Civil and Commercial Matters between China and Morocco

Head, Chinese delegation, negotiation and conclusion with Romania of the Treaty on Extradition between China and Romania

Head, Chinese delegation, consultations with Croatia and Slovenia on the succession of treaties concluded between China and the former Yugoslavia

Head, Chinese delegation, negotiation and conclusion with Mongolia of the Treaty on Extradition between China and Mongolia

Head, Chinese delegation, negotiation and conclusion with Uzbekistan of the Treaty on Judicial Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters and the Treaty on Extradition between China and Uzbekistan

Head, Chinese delegation, negotiation and conclusion with Indonesia of the Treaty on Judicial Assistance in Criminal Matters

Chief negotiator, negotiations with the Bank for International Settlements on the Host Country Agreement on the Establishment of the Branch Office of the Bank in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Head, Chinese delegation, negotiations with the Portuguese Government on legal matters relating to Macao, especially with regard to the legal arrangement of the continued application of international conventions and agreements after 1999

Head, Chinese delegation, negotiation and conclusion with Viet Nam of the Treaty on Judicial Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters between China and Viet Nam

Head, Chinese delegation, negotiation and conclusion with Tunisia of the Treaty on Judicial Assistance in Civil Matters between China and Tunisia

Head, Chinese delegation, negotiation and conclusion with Lithuania of the Treaty on Judicial Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters between China and Lithuania

Chief negotiator, negotiations with the United States on property damages arising from United States bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Yugoslavia

Head, Chinese delegation working group on delimitation of the maritime boundaries of territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of Beibu Gulf between China and Viet Nam

Major publications

Books

National Treaty Law and Practice, Duncan B. Hollis, Merritt R. Blakeslee & L. Benjamin Ederington, eds., Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, London/Boston, 2005 (Chapter 5 on China).

Transboundary Damage in International Law, Cambridge University Press, 2003.

International Law, Shao Jin, ed., Beijing University Press and Higher Education Press, Beijing, 2000 ("State Responsibility" chapter).

Commentary on the Charter of the United Nations (co-editor), Shanxi Publishing House, 1999.

A Complete Compilation of Treaties on Trade and Economy between China and Foreign Countries (co-editor), Xinhua Publishing House, Beijing, 1996.

International Law, Wang Tieya, ed., Law Press, Beijing, 1995.

Articles

"International Treaties in the Chinese Domestic Legal System", *Chinese Journal of International Law*, vol. 8, No. 2, July 2009.

"Fragmented Law or Fragmented Order?" (speech at the Post-ILC Debate on Fragmentation of International Law Conference, 23-24 February 2007, Helsinki), *Finnish Yearbook of International Law*, vol. XVII, 2006.

"Chinese Observations on International Law" (lecture delivered at Grotius Centre of International Law on 1 November 2006), *Chinese Journal of International Law*, vol. 6, No. 1, 2007.

"The Fifty-seventh Session of the International Law Commission", *Chinese Yearbook of International Law*, 2006.

"The Fifty-sixth Session of the International Law Commission", *Chinese Yearbook of International Law*, 2005.

"China's Open Policy and International Law" (lecture initiated by the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, September 2004), *Chinese Journal of International Law*, vol. 4, No. 1, 2005.

"State Responsibility and *erga omnes* obligation", *Chinese Yearbook of International Law*, 2004.

"The Fifty-fifth Session of the International Law Commission", *Chinese Yearbook of International Law*, 2004.

"What Has Been Changed?" (a contribution to Agora: Is the Nature of the International Legal System Changing?), *Austrian Review of International and European Law*, vol. 8, 2003.

"The Fifty-fourth Session of the International Law Commission", *Chinese Yearbook of International Law*, 2003.

"The Collective Concept in State Responsibility" (panel speech on State responsibility at the annual session of the American Society of International Law,

15 March 2002), *Proceedings of the 96th Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law*, 2002.

"On Sustainable Development", in *Pacific Journal*, vol. 4, 1997.

"The Role of the United Nations in the Development of International Law", *Chinese Yearbook of International Law*, 1995.

"Transboundary Damage in International Law", *Peace, Justice and Law*, a collection of papers on international law in honour of Professor Wang Tieya, 1993.

"Relativity in International Water Law", *Colorado Journal of International Environmental Law and Policy*, vol. 3, No. 1, 1992.

"International Law Issues in the Kokaryo Case", in *Chinese Yearbook of International Law*, 1988.

"Commentary on the Two Nuclear Safety Conventions", *Chinese Yearbook of International Law*, 1987.

"A Comparative Study of the Legal Regimes of the 'Common Resources'", *Chinese Yearbook of International Law*, 1986.

"The Twenty-third Session of the Legal Sub-committee of the Outer Space Committee", *Chinese Yearbook of International Law*, 1985.

"On Outer Space Law Issues" (co-author), in *Studies of International Affairs*, vol. 4, 1983.



General Assembly

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Sixty-fourth session

Agenda item 65

Promotion and protection of the rights of children

**Letter dated 8 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative
of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General**

I have the honour to convey to you information on the efforts of the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at the protection and promotion of human rights with particular attention to the rights of children (see annex).

I would appreciate it if you could have the present letter and the annexed information circulated as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 65.

(Signed) Murad Askarov
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Annex to the letter dated 8 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Briefing notes on Uzbekistan's protection of human rights

Uzbekistan fully supports the main objectives of the Hague Global Child Labour Conference to strengthen the worldwide movement to achieve rapid universal ratification of International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions No. 138 (Minimum Age) and No. 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour) and to advance efforts to reach the 2016 target goals. Additionally, Uzbekistan supports the third ILO Global Report on Child Labour, entitled "Accelerating Action against Child Labour".

In accordance with this support, the Uzbek Parliament has ratified 13 fundamental ILO Conventions, in particular the previously mentioned ILO Conventions No. 138 on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and No. 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labour.

Additionally, in 2008, the Uzbek Government adopted by special decree the National Action Plan on Implementation of these ILO Conventions. This National Action Plan consists of 37 concrete measures to be undertaken in four stages:

- First: Improvement of legal controls over the illegal use of child labour;
- Second: Monitoring the implementation of ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182;
- Third: Implementing a broad awareness campaign on the requirements of ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182;
- Fourth: Implementation of projects of international cooperation aimed at abolishing the worst forms of child labour.

In furtherance of raising awareness and compliance, Uzbekistan, in partnership with the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) of ILO, has published an Uzbek language ILO/IPU "Handbook for Parliamentarians: Eliminating the worst forms of child labour: a practical guide to ILO Convention No. 182" as well as a "Collection of 30 main ILO Conventions".

Legal protections against child labour in Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan consistently implements and adheres to international standards as outlined by ILO in the sphere of prevention and prohibition of child labour, and secured by law reliable mechanisms for protection of the rights of children:

- Any attempt to compel child labour is prohibited constitutionally and State guarantees are in place for the protection of children.
- The law "On Guarantees of Child Rights" states that a child is a person whose age is under 18 corresponding to international norms, and fixes guarantees in preventing child labour.

- Labour legislation places a minimum age of employment as 16 and strictly defined exceptional cases as 15, and it puts into place conditions of labour and preferences to persons who are under 18.
- The law "On Fighting with Human Trafficking" puts into place mechanisms of counteractions to any forms of human exploitation, including enforcement of child labour laws.
- Criminal legislation puts into place stricter penalties for involving children in illegal activities.
- In 2001 Uzbekistan adopted the list of types of labour activity to which it is prohibited to involve children under 18.
- In 2009 administrative liability was introduced for use of child labour in environments with adverse conditions.

Monitoring mechanisms for enforcement of child labour provisions

Uzbekistan has created a system of State institutions with the express purpose of monitoring the child labour situation and eliminating the practice of illegal child labour, including:

- **The Complex of protection of family, motherhood and childhood**
Headed by the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, coordinating the activity of State bodies and management on the issue of implementation of child rights as guaranteed by the Constitution.
- **Commission on Affairs of Minors**
Created within the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and headed by the Procurator-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan, whose responsibilities consist of dealing with almost all issues connected with the place of children in society, including monitoring non-admission of the worst forms of child labour.
- **Local monitoring by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection**
Conducting legal inspections of labour conditions and reviews of compliance with child labour laws undertaken in every district of Uzbekistan.

Non-governmental organization involvement

In Uzbekistan there are active non-governmental organizations, social foundations, institutions of civil society, and international organizations that reach out and monitor almost all issues pertaining to the rights of children and fostering their physical, spiritual and intellectual development.

Educational reforms

A powerful mechanism of prevention of child labour accepted by the international community is the implementation in Uzbekistan of reforms in the education system, which requires 12 years compulsory education for all children in the country.

Education spending in Uzbekistan has reached unprecedented levels with an annual investment in education of more than 10 per cent of its GDP or 37 per cent of the State budget. Today Uzbekistan is one of few countries of the world where the

average duration of education is almost 12 years and the age for finishing compulsory education is over 18.

The result of these efforts becomes clear and displays what an enormous potential of human capital Uzbekistan possesses. The literacy rate in Uzbekistan, according to figures of the World Bank, is one of the highest in the world with 99.34 per cent.

Prevention efforts

By developing an infrastructure of institutions of social protection of the population, with systems of material assistance to families, guardianship and trusteeship, Uzbekistan has created a culture of counteraction against the worst forms of child labour. In Uzbekistan it has almost eliminated such social phenomena as "child neglect", which in many countries is the main factor that generates the worst forms of child labour.

Today the provisions of the National Action Plan are being implemented consistently; monitoring the observance of labour legislation, in particular, on the minimum age of employment and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, is being carried out. As a result of monitoring in 2009, over 200 officials were brought to administrative proceedings and 27 criminal cases were instituted.

State statistical reports include the figures reflecting the number of workers under the age of 18. These reports also include recommendations for special provisions guaranteeing the rights and additional safeguards provided by labour law and labour protection legislation against child labour, particularly children under 18, as well as ensuring their social protection in the workplace.

Additionally, on 2 October 2008, a Joint Statement of the Association of Farms, the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions and the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population was adopted on the inadmissibility of the use of forced child labour in agricultural work.

A series of training seminars for employees of agencies on labour, media, trade union leaders and the administration of districts and cities to prevent child labour are also conducted on a regular basis.

Since 2008, in all regions of the country a "hotline" operates on child labour issues, which the children and their parents can call at any time, if their rights have been violated.

Elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Uzbekistan is being implemented by a number of methods:

- Creating conditions for worthy labour and new working places as an alternative to child labour;
- Strengthening social protections and increasing incomes to low-income families which, according to international experts, are the main providers of child labour;
- Improving the educational potential of every child;
- Strengthening monitoring over the enforcement of legislation — in particular on protection of the rights, freedoms and legal interest of children.

In the reports of the Director-General of ILO, a great deal of attention is again attached to the efforts at the national level in the spheres of creating and securing workplaces, in the conditions of the global economic and financial crisis, and also elimination of forced labour, including child labour.

Improving living conditions amidst the global financial crisis

At present in Uzbekistan there are a number of programmes aimed at mitigating the effects of the global financial crisis. These programmes, begun in 2009 and aimed to continue through 2012, have been outlined in detail in the book by the President of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, entitled *The global financial-economic crisis, ways and measures to overcome it in the conditions of Uzbekistan*. One of the main objectives, among others, is addressing the decline in the living conditions of the population.

Around 50 per cent of the population and labour resources of Uzbekistan are concentrated in rural areas. That is why 2009 was declared as a "Year of Development and Improvement of the Countryside" and a State programme was adopted which implements special measures on the creation of workplaces and securing employment for the rural population. In particular, in 2009 more than 940,000 jobs were created. In the first quarter of the current year, that figure was 215,400, of which 150,100 jobs or almost 69.7 per cent, were in rural areas.

These measures are fully in compliance with other measures recommended by ILO and provisions of the global pact on workplaces.

2010 — "The Year of Harmoniously Developed Generation"

In Uzbekistan the current year has been designated as one in which major issues are to be addressed more aggressively, including:

- Improving the legal framework for protecting the rights and interests of children and youth, and strengthening the legal basis for their harmonious development.
- Forming a healthy generation, primarily through the provision of a healthy inheritance, further implementation of the programme "Healthy mother — healthy child" and the improvement of the reproductive health of mothers, children and adolescents.
- Accelerating the work being done in the field of physical education of the younger generation and children's sports, greater involvement in regular exercise among youth, especially girls in rural areas.
- Developing a set of measures to further promote and to solve existing problems in the development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship, and middle-class businesses, and to create conditions for involvement in entrepreneurial activities among youth, especially in rural areas.
- Enhancing care for young families, ensuring their legal and social protection, and creating the necessary conditions for the formation of healthy and strong families.

The Government of Uzbekistan conducts a range of activities in support of socially vulnerable families, and large families who need assistance. Since

independence, it has formed a complete system to provide State social support for mothers and children.

In 2006, the total spending for social services and social support accounted for 51 per cent; in 2009, this figure was already equal to 55.6 per cent; and in 2010 — 59.1 per cent. In 2010, investment in health care will equal 1.7 trillion soums, representing an increase of 30 per cent over 2009. Such attention to the needs of social sector development can rarely be noted in the world as a response to the global financial crisis.

We agree with the assessment of the Director-General of ILO, Juan Somavia, that there is a mixed picture which “emerges from the third Global Report and recent monitoring of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals”. In this context, it is stressed that Uzbekistan is gradually realizing measures on achievement of the Millennium Development Goals directed, first of all, to reduce poverty and to improve living standards, to activate the role of women in sustainable development of society.



**General Assembly
Security Council**

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General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 10, 11 and 33

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Report of the Peacebuilding Commission

**Support by the United Nations system of the efforts
of Governments to promote and consolidate new or
restored democracies**

**Comprehensive review of the whole question of
peacekeeping operations in all their aspects**

**Letter dated 4 June 2010 from the representatives
of Indonesia and Slovakia to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General**

On 29 and 30 March 2010, in Jakarta, the Governments of Indonesia and Slovakia co-chaired the International Workshop on the Role of the United Nations in Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding: Towards an ASEAN Perspective. In this regard, we have the honour to submit to you the outcome of the workshop (see annex).

We request you kindly to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 10, 11 and 33, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hasan **Kleib**
Ambassador/Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission
of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations

(Signed) Miloš **Koterec**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the Slovak Republic to the United Nations



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**Annex to the letter dated 4 June 2010 from the representatives of
Indonesia and Slovakia to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General**

**International Workshop on the Role of the United Nations in
Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations and Post-Conflict
Peacebuilding: Towards an ASEAN Perspective**

**Co-hosted by Indonesia and Slovakia
29 and 30 March 2010, Jakarta**

Co-Chairs' statement

1. The International Workshop on the Role of the United Nations in Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding: Towards an ASEAN Perspective was held on 29 and 30 March 2010, in Jakarta. The workshop was a joint initiative of Indonesia and Slovakia, with the support of the Government of Norway, the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Jakarta, and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF). The workshop gathered approximately 100 participants, representing 26 countries, including the 10 member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and representatives of the United Nations, as well as non-governmental organizations and national think tanks. The workshop was co-chaired by Dr. R. M. Marty Natalegawa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, and Dr. Miroslav Lajčák, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic. Dr. Surin Pitsuwan, Secretary-General of ASEAN, also addressed the workshop, underlining that ASEAN now has a blueprint to work with the United Nations in the form of the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC).

2. The workshop is the third in a series of regional workshops held to foster discussion on regional perspectives on peacekeeping and peacebuilding issues and how these can feed into United Nations approaches and policies. The first one was held in Cape Town, South Africa, on 7 and 8 November 2007, and the second one was held in Buenos Aires on 28 and 29 September 2009. The objectives of the Jakarta workshop were to: (a) take stock of the main challenges facing the United Nations in multidimensional peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding; (b) review the relevant experience of ASEAN member States in supporting peacekeeping and peacebuilding, and build on their contributions to United Nations peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts; and (c) identify recommendations for enhancing an ASEAN-United Nations partnership in multidimensional peacekeeping and peacebuilding. The workshop focused on key issues such as identifying practical steps for moving forward the ASEAN blueprint on the development of a political-security community; building rapidly deployable civilian capacity, and supporting security sector reform. In order to ensure that discussions would feed into concrete steps for practical measures to enhance cooperation between the United Nations and ASEAN member States, several United Nations entities were actively consulted during the preparation of the workshop.

3. The workshop, which was based on a series of plenary sessions and breakout sessions, demonstrated that partnerships are essential to effective peacekeeping and peacebuilding, as no single actor has the capacity to meet the broad range of needs

in these priority areas. The workshop concluded that ASEAN member States should enhance their partnership with the United Nations in order to support more complementary approaches to multidimensional peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding. This co-Chairs' statement summarizes the main discussions and sets out an agenda for moving this partnership forward.

The role of the United Nations in multidimensional peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding

4. The workshop recognized that multidimensional peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding have greatly evolved from their inception and that the United Nations has undertaken a range of initiatives to successfully adapt to these changes. The "Brahimi" report; the "In larger freedom" report; the Secretary-General's report entitled "Securing peace and development: the role of the United Nations in supporting security sector reform"; the latest "New Horizon" policy document; and the Secretary-General's report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict are key examples to this effect. It was acknowledged, moreover, that a critical aspect of this evolution has been the recognition of the nexus between peacekeeping and peacebuilding. This is reflected in the complementarity between the "New Horizon" document and the Secretary-General's report on peacebuilding.

5. The workshop acknowledged that there are still several challenges the United Nations needs to address in order to bridge the gaps towards fulfilling the objectives outlined in these documents. One of the main priorities from the United Nations perspective is addressing the challenge of establishing rapidly deployable civilian capacities. This raises a series of questions that the ongoing review of international civilian capacities and the review of the Peacebuilding Commission will examine, including: "How can we bring countries to work together to complement gaps and, in particular, increase the engagement of the global South?" Enhancing partnerships with regional networks and organizations was recognized as being essential to meet this challenge because they form the building blocks of the capacity and approach of the United Nations itself. The legitimacy of the United Nations approach is dependent on to the extent to which it is informed by the reality and experiences on the ground.

The role of ASEAN in multidimensional peacekeeping and peacebuilding

6. It was recognized that, to date, discussions on ASEAN-United Nations cooperation have tended to focus on how ASEAN can tap into United Nations resources. While it was acknowledged that ASEAN can still gain significantly from United Nations expertise, the premise of this workshop was to also underline the vital importance of ASEAN member States in supporting the effective peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts of the United Nations. For example, ASEAN member States have contributed significant numbers of uniformed and civilian personnel over the years (a total of 3,959 personnel are currently deployed). ASEAN member States also play a significant role in supporting policy dialogue within diverse United Nations forums. Due to the special role of some of these member States within various other caucuses in the United Nations, coupled with their credibility as troop- and police-contributing countries, they contribute positively to building consensus on sensitive issues discussed in United Nations policy arenas. Finally, ASEAN, and its member States, are well placed to promote norm-setting and

political development, which is essential in sensitive areas of peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

7. It was recognized that while ASEAN and its member States can help support the United Nations, the regional organization needs to first understand its own strengths and weaknesses. This also involves determining, through consensus, what level of political will there is to building on this process on the one hand as a regional organization and on the other hand as interested individual member States. APSC was recognized as being the ideal vehicle for moving this agenda forward, given its commitment to issues such as conflict prevention, conflict management and post-conflict peacebuilding.

8. It was noted that while ASEAN works on building the political will and consensus to engage in these issues as a regional organization, individual ASEAN member States can work together to build the ground for enhanced cooperation. Member States can tap into other areas of joint work currently under development to achieve tangible results in this area. For example, ASEAN Defence Ministers have shown significant commitment to coordination in crisis management, including emergency planning in disaster relief. ASEAN has also developed expertise in promoting human security — which concerns various aspects of peacekeeping and peacebuilding. Therefore, working within the framework of human security may provide additional entry points for enhancing regional and national ownership of related efforts.

ASEAN and the United Nations: towards a strengthened partnership in multidimensional peacekeeping and peacebuilding

9. The high level of engagement in the workshop was recognized as an indication of the enhanced opportunities for dialogue between ASEAN member States and the United Nations. On the one hand, the new reform agenda and initiatives within the United Nations offer the space for renewed discussions on supporting multidimensional peacekeeping and peacebuilding. On the other hand, ASEAN's blueprint for the political and security community offers an important entry point and recognizes that ASEAN "shall complement other comprehensive approaches" in peacebuilding. Similarly, it was recalled that at the retreat of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers of 14 January 2010, the importance of enhancing ASEAN cooperation in peacekeeping was recognized, as well as the possibility of raising ASEAN's profile in this area. The time is therefore ripe to move this partnership forward.

10. Possible activities include strengthening the consultation and coordination in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly and its Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34), including delivering ASEAN statements on the issue of peacekeeping. Participants also look forward to engaging in the development of recommendations as part of the ongoing civilian capacity review. The upcoming regional consultations in Asia later this spring offer a platform to discuss the recommendation for improving United Nations delivery in peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict, to discuss regional solutions and to identify partnership opportunities promoting interoperability with the United Nations.

11. The workshop examined several key priority areas of United Nations peacekeeping and peacebuilding in an effort to build dialogue on these issues. In the area of security sector reform, the need for an enhanced understanding of the political landscape and sensitivities at hand was recognized, underlining the need to

rely on local expertise. It was acknowledged that relying on regional networks of like-minded States is essential in understanding local culture and enabling use of local knowledge to support security sector reform. Similarly, in the area of support to political processes, it was recognized that solutions need to be locally owned. It was also highlighted that support to political processes and security sector reform are areas where ASEAN member States could have a lot to offer through sharing their own national experiences and developing their own capacities to support such processes, building on their experiences in confidence-building and honest brokering. These were also identified as areas where the United Nations could facilitate training for interested member States based on ASEAN needs. In the areas of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and socio-economic revitalization, short-term perspectives limited in scale and scope, couple with lack of long-term political commitment and effective coordination mechanisms, were seen as key gaps which could benefit from enhanced ASEAN-United Nations dialogue. Finally, in the area of rule of law, it was noted that civilian experts were particularly lacking, and it was suggested that ASEAN member States consider the creation of some form of standing capacity to address this gap. It was noted that in some of these key areas, such as support to security sector reform and political processes, the move in the direction of APSC could serve as a basis for further ASEAN involvement. However, cooperation in these areas needs to go step by step on the basis of the needs of ASEAN member States and the available capacities.

12. The workshop was considered an opportunity to strengthen dialogue between ASEAN member States and the United Nations on how to enhance cooperation in the areas of multidimensional peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding. The workshop expressed the desire for the meeting to be a contribution to ongoing ASEAN efforts within the framework of APSC. A number of follow-up activities were identified to sustain the momentum of the workshop: (a) the co-Chairs undertake to bring the results of this workshop to the attention of ASEAN and the United Nations, and to circulate it as an official United Nations document; (b) the co-Chairs agree to inform international and regional organizations of which they are members, as appropriate, on the outcomes and recommendations deriving from the workshop; and (c) the co-Chairs undertake to support the ongoing United Nations civilian capacity review and to further reflect upon which they can contribute to regional solutions within that framework.

Recommendations

13. The following are some of the key recommendations emerging from the workshop:

- At the policy level, in order to facilitate ASEAN's important role in policy dialogue on issues related to peacekeeping and peacebuilding, there is a need for closer collaboration between ASEAN member States' capitals, missions to the United Nations in New York and missions to ASEAN in Jakarta, to encourage more robust ASEAN perspectives on these issues.
- Focal points on peacekeeping and peacebuilding issues should be identified among ASEAN member States in order to enhance coherence and responsiveness. This could build on similar ASEAN mechanisms already existing in the areas of humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.

- In order to strengthen the capacity of ASEAN member States to contribute to multidimensional peacekeeping, there is a need for practical measures to enhance the networks of training centres that already exist in several member States. This may include exchange of visits among instructors of peacekeeping centres, the sharing of information on peacekeeping training curricula and the development of centres of excellence in specialized areas of peacekeeping within these centres. There is also a need to develop a snapshot of existing and future ASEAN peacekeeping centres to identify gaps and priorities in the development of ASEAN capacities and capabilities for peacekeeping operations.
- There is a need to support the work requested by the Secretary-General in his report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict to broaden and deepen the pool of civilian experts in support the immediate capacity development needs of countries emerging from conflict, giving particular attention to mobilizing capacity in the global South and among women. ASEAN member States are encouraged to discuss regional solutions within the framework of the United Nations civilian capacity review.
- In the spirit of supporting cooperation between ASEAN and the United Nations, ASEAN may consider inviting the United Nations to observe selected ASEAN discussions on key peacekeeping and peacebuilding issues in order to enhance the use of shared knowledge and understanding of constraints and opportunities for cooperation.
- ASEAN member States should encourage their Ministers of Defence to contribute to ongoing discussions of how they can effectively support efforts in peacekeeping and peacebuilding within the framework of the ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting (ADMM). There would be significant value added were the ADMM to address issues of co-operation in this area given their existing efforts in economic, humanitarian and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.
- ASEAN member States are encouraged to think about their own potential for contributing to the various discussions foreseen in the framework of APSC.



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**Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and
their implications for international peace, security
and development**

**Security Council
Sixty-fifth year**

**Identical letters dated 9 June 2010 from the Permanent
Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to transmit the annexed statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on the eleventh round of the Geneva talks, held on 7 and 8 June 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander Lomaia
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

**Annex to the identical letters dated 9 June 2010 from the
Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the
Security Council**

**Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on the
eleventh round of the Geneva talks**

The eleventh round of the Geneva talks was held on 7 and 8 June 2010, at which the issues of security and stability in Georgia's occupied Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions and the safe and dignified return of the internally displaced persons and refugees to the places of their habitual residence were discussed. Meetings of the two working groups were held, in which participants took part in an individual capacity. Deliberations were moderated by the United Nations, the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and attended by participants from Georgia, the United States of America and the Russian Federation. The Head of the provisional administration of the former South Ossetian Autonomous District, Dimitri Sanakoev, and the Chairman of the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, Giorgi Baramia, took part in the eleventh round of the Geneva talks. Representatives of the proxy regimes from Tskhinvali and Sokhumi also participated in the working groups.

Discussions were marred by the walkout of the participants from the proxy regimes of Tskhinvali and Sokhumi from the Working Group on the Issues related to the Safe and Dignified return of the Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees. Owing to the unconstructive position of the Russian Federation and its proxy regimes, participants were unable to finalize the first reading of the "Agreed Undertakings" — a document which has been in the process of elaboration since the beginning of 2009, and which, as it seems now, is far from an agreement. It is especially unfortunate that such a démarche happened on the issues which are of direct relevance to the well-being and future of the victims of ethnic cleansing.

Both working groups focused their attention on the existing security and human rights situation in the Gali region, Abkhazia, Georgia. The Georgian side condemned violence that had occurred in Gali, including the recent killings and arson of the houses of innocent civilians. Participants agreed to hold a special incident prevention and response mechanism meeting next week, to discuss the worsening security and human rights situation in the Gali region and particularly the recent incidents. Also, on 7 June, an information session was convened by the Co-Chairs, where the representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees briefed the participants on the various best practices of human rights protection in the conflict-affected areas. The Georgian side believes that despite the unconstructiveness of some participants, the Geneva talks represent a valuable forum, where the issues that affect the daily lives of the persons living in the occupied territories could be discussed. Protection of the human rights and dignity of the population living under occupation is among the priorities of the Government of Georgia at the Geneva talks.

In the Working Group on Security and Stability, the Georgian participants once again raised the issue of the full implementation of the 12 August ceasefire agreement, and, in particular, the unconditional withdrawal of the Russian forces

from the occupied regions of Georgia. The Georgian side, as well as other participants in the discussions, expressed particular concern over the statement of the Deputy Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation, Grigory Karasin, who called into question the existence of the 12 August ceasefire agreement and the obligations stemming from that document. That statement once again demonstrates that Russia is trying to avoid its international legal obligations vis-à-vis Georgia and the whole international community.

Participants continued discussing the document of the Co-Chairs on the non-use of force and international security arrangements. Unfortunately, on this issue no consensus is yet possible owing to the highly unconstructive position of the Russian Federation and its proxy regimes. The Co-Chairs once again called upon them to engage in the discussions on the document in a constructive manner.

The Georgian side particularly stressed the necessity to unconditionally release all persons who have been unlawfully detained by the Tskhinvali proxy regime since the end of the active hostilities in August 2008. This issue will continue to be addressed at the Geneva talks until all detained persons are reunited with their families. The Georgian side also expressed concern at the fact that the normal functioning of the Tskhinvali incident prevention and response mechanism has not been possible because of the unconstructive approach of the Tskhinvali proxy authorities. The Co-Chairs shared the position of the Georgian participants that the regular and full work of this mechanism should be resumed shortly.

During the eleventh round, the Co-Chairs proposed a set of ideas on building trust and transparency and further consolidating the incident prevention and response mechanisms. In this context, it is of particular importance to address the ways to facilitate the unhindered movement of the local residents across the occupation line as well as to conduct joint visits to the areas of concern. It was agreed to return to these issues during the future rounds.

One of the issues that the Co-Chairs attempted to solve was ensuring the unhindered supply of gas and water to the war-affected populations. Once again it became clear that the proxy authorities of Tskhinvali under the guidance of Moscow prefer to politicize the issues of a purely humanitarian nature in order to score political points. As a result of such politicization, basic utilities are not provided to the war-affected population on both sides of the occupation line. The Georgian side hopes that there is still room for reasonable compromise, which could lead to the resumption of talks as to the population of the occupied Akhalkalaki region.

The Georgian side maintains hope that a due assessment of the irresponsible behaviour of Moscow and its proxy regimes during the eleventh round of the Geneva talks will be provided by the international community. Only through the objective evaluation of the current process will it be possible to reach tangible results within the Geneva framework. On its behalf, the Georgian side once again reiterates readiness to continue full and constructive engagement in the talks with an aim of discussing all outstanding issues, including the most sensitive and controversial ones, for the benefit of security and stability in Georgia's occupied regions and improvement of the daily lives of the internally displaced persons and those persons living under foreign occupation.

Participants agreed to hold the twelfth round of the Geneva talks on 27 July 2010.